

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex French Mail Steamer.

Finest ISIGNY BUTTER.
NOLLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.
Ex S. S. "Glenora."
W. B. & S. O. N.'s
BREECH-LOADING GUNS—
CENTRAL FIRE.

Ex S. S. "Ulysses."
Fine New Season's SUMMER TEA, in
5 and 10 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Ex "Highlander."
At Wholesale Prices.
200 kegs Fine American FURNISHING
NAILS, Nos. 3 to 12.
25 " American SPIKES, 4 inches to
7 inches.
50 barrels Prime American MEAT PORK.
60 " Philadelphia Extra BEEF.
200 " Finest STRAINED ROSIN.
300 " City PITCH.
150 cases SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.
100 barrels Dried APPLES.
500 cases FLORIDA WATER.
50 barrels American TAR.
15 " LAMP GLASS.
50 cases American CLOCKS.

COTTON DUCK, Canned BEEF, MUTTON,
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CORN,
TOMATOES, Canned BEEF, Condensed
MILK, Tomato CATSUP, HANDSPIKES,
OAKUM, ASH OARS; MAPLE, ASH,
and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abbie Carver."
Florence COOKING STOVES,
STEAMERS and BRAILERS.
CORN BROOMS.
India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.
AGATE WARE, in every variety of Kitchen Utensils.
Charter Oak COOKING STOVES.
Spartan COOKING STOVES.
BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamers via Suez Canal.
DOTTOLAN OFFICE CHAIRS.
Messrs GARDNER & Co.'s PERFORATED
VENNER.
HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.
HIGH-BACK OFFICE CHAIRS.
BOOKING FOLDING CHAIRS.
DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.
LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above can be highly recommended for
office and domestic use, being admirably
adapted to this climate.

Ex "Gleniffer."
CROSBY & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

THYSSONRAU'S DESSERT FRUITS,
SAUVORY PATE.
PORK PATE.
OX LIVER.
HUNG (Hambro) BEEF.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
FRUITS for Ices.
SHERBERT.
COCOONATA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
EVEN'S COCOA.
ROBINSON'S GHEATS.
GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.
French PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SARDINES.
ANCHOVIES.

Breakfast BACON.
ASPARAGUS.
MACARONI.
VERMICELLI.
SAUSAGES.
MEATS.
SOUPS, &c., &c.
COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.
PICKLED OX-TONGUES.

Family FIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 1/2 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES, 10, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bill of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 19, 1881. cc31

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAISON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES,
MARSEILLES, PORTS OF BRAZIL,
AND LA PLATA.

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 7th of November,
1881, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. MAIL, Commandant LEONARD,
with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for
the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and re-
ceived in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 6th November.
Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Passengers until 2 p.m. on
the 6th November, 1881. (Passengers are
not to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 26, 1881. cc32

Mails.

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.**

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 29th-October, 1881,
at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25 % made on all
RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central,
CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 13, 1881. cc29

**THE S. S. TAKASAGO MARU, Capt.
YOUNG,** due here on or about the
24th Instant, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 28th October, at 4 p.m.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 2 p.m. of 28th October.
No Bill of Lading signed until 2 p.m.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin Steerage.
To Kobe, Yokohama & Nagasaki, 75 50
Yokohama & Nagasaki, 120 40
Shanghai via Yokohama, 120 40
Kobe, 95 30
A Reduction is made on RETURN CARDS.

PASSENGERS.
CARGO AND PASSENGERS for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's OFFICE, PRATA CENTRAL, West
Corner Pottinger Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 18, 1881. cc28

**STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;**

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KHIVA, Captain M. DE HOARE, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY,
and SUEZ CANAL, on MONDAY, the
31st October, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Point de Galle; Tea and
General Cargo for London will be conveyed
via Bombay without transhipment, arriving
one week later than by the ordinary direct
route via Galle.

For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES, 10, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Shippers are particularly requested to
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A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 19, 1881. cc31

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MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

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the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 26, 1881. cc32

To-day's Advertisements.

ROSE AND COMPANY,
31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD

EX FRENCH MAIL AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.
Direct from Paris.—NOVELTIES in FANCY GOODS, comprising: FANS,
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, LACE GOODS, FANCY SILKS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., &c.

Also, LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES—2, 4, 6, and 8 Buttons.
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, 2 Buttons.
4 Button GLOVES at 50 cents per pair.

And, A Lot of LADIES'—
A Large Lot and Splendid Variety of FINE and BEAVER HATS,
Latest Styles, for LADIES and CHILDREN'S Autumn and Winter Wear.
DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES and PERFUMERY.
Also, An Endless Variety of GOODS, that cannot well be enumerated.

ADDRESS 31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, October 26, 1881. 26j62

Intimations.
NEWS FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 50 cents). \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$12.00).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, Chinese Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than noon of the day the
English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

B. H. STEENKIN, German brig, Captain
C. Meyer.—To On & Co.
EDMUND PINNEY, Amer. barque, Capt.
John Barry.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
ELLEN, British barque, Captain Hodge.
—Ghee Eak Hong.

EVIRIA DOVALE, Hawaiian ship, Captain
Jose M. Pimentel.—Captain.
HOPE, American ship, Captain H. Curtis.
—Douglas Lafrank & Co.
LURENS, American ship, Capt. A. Snow.
—Melchers & Co.

LEZZIE C. THORP, British ship, Captain
D. W. Corning.—Captain.
McNEER, American ship, Captain W.
Taylor.—Captain.

OAKBURN, British steamer, Captain J.
Payne.—Buttfield & Swire.
OCEAN, British steamer, Captain Henry
Webster.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
PALADIN, British steamer, Captain Geo.
Parker.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

SOUVENIR, British barque, Captain Fred.
H. Williams.—Captain.
STAR OF INDIA, British barque, Capt. H.
D. Ross.—Adams, Bole & Co.
SVEN, American ship, Captain G. W.
Brown.—Douglas Lafrank & Co.

THE TRENK, British ship, Captain J. M.
Thyne.—Russell & Co.
VORWARRS, German steamer, Capt. H.
Evers.—Wiel & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
The Steamship
"Benlogie"
will be despatched at 4
p.m. TO-MORROW,
the 27th Instant.

Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 26, 1881. cc27

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.
The Steamship
"Kiangyung"
will leave here and for
the above Ports on
SATURDAY, the 29th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRANK & Co.
Hongkong, October 26, 1881. cc30

**FOR SWATOW, CHEFOO AND
NEWCHANG.**
The Steamship
"Himalaya"
will leave here and for
the above Ports on
SATURDAY, the 29th Inst., at Daylight.

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.
THE Annual EXHIBITION of the
HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY
and FRIDAY, the 16th and 17th February,
1882.

In connection with the Flower Show will
be held a POULTRY SHOW, and Prizes
will be offered for Classes of FOWLS, GESE,
DUCKS, TURKEYS and PIGEONS.
For Schedule of Prizes and Rules, apply
to

CHARLES FORD,
Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, October 26, 1881. cc29

PHOTOGRAPHY.
DARON STILLFRIED, Photographer,
has removed to the new building, and
has now OPENED HIS STUDIO, and
invites an inspection of his Collection
of PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTO-CALYONS, and
WATER-COLOURS.

Hours from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4.
Positive, Negative, or Ombre Work,
taken up to the Largest Size.

Hongkong, October 26, 1881. cc33

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—
For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYD-
NEY, MELBOURNE, &c., &c.,
Per Ocean, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday,
the 27th Nov.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet *Stade* will
be despatched on MONDAY,
the 7th November, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
and Gibraltar.

The usual hour will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet *Gaelic*, will
be despatched on SATURDAY, the
27th inst., with Mails for Japan, San
Francisco, the United States, Canada,
Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be
closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry closes.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters
for United States may be posted on
the Packet with Late Fee of 10
cents extra Postage until the time of
departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
cannot be sent by this route.
Hongkong, October 24, 1881. cc29

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The British Contract Packet *Kaitia* will
be despatched on MONDAY,
the 31st October, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Brindisi; to the Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gib-
ralter. This is the best opportunity
for forwarding Correspondence to Mau-
ritius.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 26, *Thales*, for Coast Ports.
26, *Yang-tse*, for Shanghai.
26, *Ningpo*, for Shanghai.
26, *Tung Ting*, for Shanghai.
26, *Glenyon*, for Shanghai.
26, *Fugue*, for Canton.

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MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.
4 p.m.—*Benlogie* leaves for Yokohama
and Hio-go.

**THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,**
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

like Chinap. We hear that Mr. D. Spence goes there only temporarily, and that he will be replaced by Mr. Alex. Hosio, now second Assistant at H.B.M.'s Consulate in Shanghai.

Mr. Hosio, we note, by the last news, is on his way to Chungking.

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
(Before His Lordship the Acting Chief Justice, F. Snowden, Esq.)
PROBATE JURISDICTION.—Thursday, 27th Oct. 11 a.m.—In the goods of Jose Silva e Sousa, deceased.—Inventory, Account and Scheme of Administration, for sanction.

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.
(Before The Worshipful F. Snowden, Judge and Commissioner.)
The eight balls of opium, docket.—Motion by the Queen's Advocate for a Commission of Sale and Appraisal.

REPORT OF THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

The following is the report for presentation to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Office of the Company, on Friday, 28th October, 1891, at three o'clock p.m.:

The General Agents have now to submit to the Shareholders the usual Annual Statement of Accounts.

Office 1890.—In June last a Dividend of \$178.35 per Share and Return of 15 per cent on Contributions was paid, and the General Agents and Consulting Committee regret now having to report claims so heavy that they do not feel justified in making any further distribution. After providing for outstanding claims the Account has been closed, and shows a net profit of \$161,055.00 distributed as above.

Office 1891.—The Open Statement shows a balance of \$385,084.39 at credit after allowing for all known disasters to date, which will be in a large measure considered satisfactory.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honor the Acting Prime Judge, J. Russell, Esq.)
Wednesday, Oct. 26.

CHAN TAI v. HENDERSON (\$67).—This case was resumed this morning. Colonel Mooby, American Consul, was in attendance.

His Lordship said he was very glad to see Colonel Mooby there, as he wished to see some papers which had been detained by the Consul at Manila. He had a preliminary objection as to jurisdiction. Under the American law most of the duties of a Consul were purely of a Ministerial character, but with reference to disputes between masters and seamen about wages, the Consul was invested with judicial powers. When a seaman signed articles on an American ship he submitted to American law, and by the terms of the contract the Consul was judge and arbitrator in all disputes between him and the master about wages. So that when the Consul had discharged the seaman and judicially determined this question of wages, it seemed to him that the case was *res judicata*, and that his decision could not be reviewed by any other Court.

His Lordship said that as to the matter of jurisdiction there was no doubt about that. That the Courts did not interfere in disputes about wages which were before the Consul was simply a matter of policy. The Court had got jurisdiction; there was no question about that, but as a matter of courtesy they did not interfere.

Colonel Mooby said he had no jurisdiction.

His Lordship alluded to the absence of papers. Colonel Mooby said there was a paper from the Manila Consul about the discharge of these men. When a seaman was discharged from his ship the first question to be decided and adjudicated upon was that of wages. If any wages had been due these men the Consul would necessarily have had them paid.

His Lordship understood that by the American law there must be a log-book on board. He wanted to find something about the discharging of these men; the ship papers had been altered.

Colonel Mooby believed that was done at the Fallow Islands. The Captain had told him this. This, however, was not involved in the present question. The question was, did the Manila Consul discharge these men? If he did he necessarily adjudicated the question of wages. There was a receipt that he did discharge them. These men had come to the Consulate here, but the speaker had no jurisdiction. The case had already been dealt with by the Manila Consul.

His Lordship said the whole thing was peculiar. Goddard (former master) remained on the ship's articles while he was looking to do with the ship for months and months; a new Captain had been appointed, and there was no record of that. Colonel Mooby admitted that might be all irregular, but still the Manila Consul had discharged these men regularly.

His Lordship said he had no doubt about that, but he wanted to see his log-book as to the discharging of these men. They had been "discharged" from the day they left Hongkong, and there was no log-book to show anything about it.

Colonel Mooby said the Manila Consul might have decided right or wrong; still he could not review that decision. It was final and conclusive, and he (Colonel Mooby) could not go behind it.

His Lordship did not suppose that; the only Court of appeal would be the United States Government.

Colonel Mooby—Yes.

His Lordship said there was no question about his having jurisdiction in this matter. His Lordship could refer Colonel Mooby to cases showing that it was done every day in America.

Colonel Mooby—That might be, if parties entered into arbitration, and submitted their dispute to an arbitrator, and he decided wrong; yet it was final and conclusive. The Court might assume jurisdiction before the arbitration.

His Lordship said there was a case where the Consul had acted as arbitrator, and he had decided wrong; but he did not know what stage it was in when it came before the Court. The jurisdiction was protested, but the matter was referred home.

His Lordship said he had no doubt about that, but he wanted to see his log-book as to the discharging of these men. They had been "discharged" from the day they left Hongkong, and there was no log-book to show anything about it.

Consul, and he having given his decision, the matter was ended.

His Lordship had very serious doubts about the whole matter. There were cases where he had seen the Consul decide, and he would not finally decide to-day, but would take a note that Colonel Mooby had appeared and raised the point.

Colonel Mooby knew nothing about the original merits of the case.

His Lordship remarked that the sailors were shipped here, and signed articles, but the present master was not then in the vessel, and knew nothing about it.

Colonel Mooby did not think this was relevant to the question at issue.

His Lordship pointed out that this man did not make the contract with the seamen at all.

Colonel Mooby: The contract is with the ship.

His Lordship: Either the master or the ship itself is liable for wages.

Colonel Mooby: Certainly, Officers and sailors entered into the contract with the master, and although there might be a change of masters still that did not release the sailors.

His Lordship pointed out that this captain knew nothing about the affairs at all.

His Lordship did not know, and which the captain did not know.

Colonel Mooby said that was a matter that the Consul at Manila had decided.

His Lordship: That was a point which was not raised by the Consul at Manila. It was a question whether he should be bound, or any Court should be bound, by that certificate. If the question had not come up before the Consul, his Lordship should not only have had jurisdiction, but it would have been his duty to deal with the matter without reference to the Consul whatever. If the Court saw that the Consul was dealing with the matter it did not interfere.

The other four complainants stated their cases.

His Lordship in giving judgment said the matter having been dealt with by the Consul at Manila was outside his jurisdiction, and he must therefore dismiss the cases.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Frederick Stuart, Esq.)
Wednesday, Oct. 26.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.
Wong Mo, a jirikahka coolie, was charged with stealing a bundle of clothing on the 25th inst., valued at \$25.

Ng Hung Kam, an elderly man who described himself as a seaman, said he arrived here yesterday forenoon in a passenger-boat from Sham Chien. On landing he engaged the prisoner's "ricksha" to convey him to a friend's house. He did not know the name of the street where his friend lived, but he was named the Kwong Yung Cheong. He had six bundles with him containing clothing and other articles, and on arriving at his friend's house he went in and left the bundles in defendant's trap. On leaving the house a few minutes afterwards the "ricksha" was still waiting for him, but his bundles were gone. On asking defendant about them he denied all knowledge of the things.

Defendant said he did not know how the bundles had disappeared. He also admitted a previous conviction of larceny in February last.

Remanded till Wednesday next, the 2nd proximo.

BREACH OF THE OPTIM ORDINANCE.
Chong Ahing, a seaman, appeared on a charge of being in possession of a quantity of prepared opium on the 25th inst., with out a certificate from the Opium Farmer.

Antonio Santos, an ex-convict, proved arresting the prisoner yesterday afternoon on the arrival of the Canton steamer, and finding about seven tablets of opium concealed in his pillow-box.

Defendant admitted the charge, and was fined in the sum of \$50, in default of payment six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The opium was also ordered to be forfeited to the Opium Farmer.

OBSTRUCTION.
Chan Ahau, of house No. 233, Praya West, appeared on a summons, charged with leaving one hundred bags of rice on a foot path, thereby unlawfully causing an obstruction to a public thoroughfare.

Defendant admitted the charge and was fined in the sum of \$5, in default five days' imprisonment.

LARCENY.
Wan Aing, a coolie, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a number of carpenter's tools.

Defendant was found at an early hour this morning coming out of an unoccupied house in Bonham Street, with thirty-four articles of carpenter's tools in his possession, and was arrested by a constable.

A constable identified the tools as his property, and said he had left them in the house yesterday evening. The house was under repair and he was at work there.

Defendant denied the charge, but admitted a previous conviction of child stealing, and was now sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ANOTHER OPTIM CASE.
Lung Au, 74 years of age, was charged with being in possession of a quantity of prepared opium on the 25th inst., without a valid certificate from the Opium Farmer.

Defendant admitted having sold opium for his own use, but denied ever having sold any.

An informer however proved having purchased opium on the evening of the 24th inst., for which he paid in cash to the defendant, and was now sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the opium to be forfeited.

China.

SHANGHAI (Courier).
The Dutch frigate *Konigen Emma der Nederlanden*, Commander, arrived at Wusung yesterday afternoon (10th) from Chefoo, en route for Batavia.

The *Konigen Emma der Nederlanden* is 262 feet 6 inches long between perpendiculars, and 301 feet 4 inches overall. Her beam is 41 feet, and her depth to upper edge of mainmast 26 feet 6 inches. Her displacement is 3,129.78 tons. Her engines are of 2,670 horse power, the diameter of the cylinders being 72 inches. Her speed is 14 knots. She carries 14 guns.

The German frigate *Hertha*, Von Klipper, arrived here this morning (17th) from Chefoo.

The C. M. S. steamer *Hae-an* which arrived on Saturday evening at Wusung from Yang-Ho, with troops, for Yangtze, left Wusung yesterday.

Our correspondent, writing from Tientsin, under date of 12th inst., says:—

The Hon. Mr. Lord arrived this morning from Peking. The Viceroy leaves for Peking next week.

REVENUE.
12th October, 1891.

There is much talk now amongst the people about the declared determination of the surrendering Emperor, who has announced his decision, which is that neither she nor the young Emperor will attend the funeral of the Eastern Emperor beyond the city gates.

By proclamation, both the Empress and the youthful Emperor should join the procession at the outset, and should take part until the very last ceremony of burial is over. The journey, however, is necessarily fatiguing, the weather is that of "chill October," and the Empress doubts that her health will permit her to go out of Peking, and that her "are akue" will be said at the Peking gates. Further, that as she cannot, or will not, attend the ceremonial, for the reasons she gives, the young Emperor cannot attend either. The second or minor proposition is held to be valid, but the intended absence of the Empress excites remark. Probably her reasons, if they were disclosed, would be ample to justify her decision, if indeed she had any need to justify herself to anybody. She is not in good health, and the young Emperor is weakly, and these are all reasons of dynastic interest and State policy why every possible precaution should be taken to avert all risks of accident.

The direction of the funeral ceremonies on the Viceroy of Chihli, Li-Hung-Chang.

There has been some scandal here about difficulties suddenly put in the way of an enterprising foreigner, who for some years has carried on a large business with opium at Shanghai; till now without hindrance, though to carry on foreign trade in Peking is supposed to be contrary to treaty provisions. In fact he is the only foreigner who has been able to do so, but why or wherefore is not yet apparent. Lately, he has been busy to deal with the matter without reference to the Consul whatever. If the Court saw that the Consul was dealing with the matter it did not interfere.

The other four complainants stated their cases.

His Lordship in giving judgment said the matter having been dealt with by the Consul at Manila was outside his jurisdiction, and he must therefore dismiss the cases.

His Lordship pointed out that this captain knew nothing about the affairs at all.

His Lordship did not know, and which the captain did not know.

Colonel Mooby said that was a matter that the Consul at Manila had decided.

His Lordship: That was a point which was not raised by the Consul at Manila. It was a question whether he should be bound, or any Court should be bound, by that certificate. If the question had not come up before the Consul, his Lordship should not only have had jurisdiction, but it would have been his duty to deal with the matter without reference to the Consul whatever. If the Court saw that the Consul was dealing with the matter it did not interfere.

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INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Lahore, Sept. 30.—The outbreak of cholera fever at Unruhur has much increased. The mortality daily is nearly three hundred. Urgent telegrams have been received here for medical assistance. The Sikh private are reading *grantha* continuously to avert further calamity, and the population are in great alarm.

Rawul Pindoo and Ferozepore are also suffering.

Here at Lahore cholera has died out, but cholera fever is very heavy.

Tellicherry, Oct. 1.—The British India steamer Africa stranded at Cuddy Killandy this morning. The cargo is being landed at Tellicherry in boats sent for assistance. The weather was calm and the passengers were landed safely. The steamer was bound from Calicut to Bandangum. The Agent and his Assistant and the Master Attendant have gone to the scene of the accident.

Oct. 2.—The *Africa* is in extreme danger; water is twelve fathoms, fires have been put on.

The Captain has wired to Bombay for pumps and steamers. No lives were lost.

The following two telegrams are from our Indian files:—

Calcutta, Oct. 4.—Further news from Kanabhar shows that the battle of the 22nd was not so easily won as was at first supposed, and that of great extensive treachery in that own camp, Ayub would probably have been successful. The Kanabharis were at first driven back the Amers' troops, but had actually succeeded in capturing three of his guns when the Heretics, who were the Chinese native Customs have opened fire on them and the irregulars. Nevertheless, the Kanabharis retired in good order into the old city and were proceeding to entrench themselves, in order to make a final stand, when the other two battalions regiments rushed from behind, and all was lost. The cavalry took a very small part in the battle, and Ayub retired with all his forces, but it is not known where he has gone. The Sarpis is said to be still in the neighbourhood of Mel Karor, but unless he intends to come to terms with the Amers he cannot stay there long, for the Amers has already sent four regiments in the direction of Girsak where the command of Sirdar Mahmood Yusuf Khan, Mahmood Aziz Khan, and the Sipah Salar Ghulam Haider, Cakt (not the hero of Karakul, who was a Tokhi). The Amers himself has announced his intention of following in a few days. The damage done by looting in the city does not seem to have been very great, but the inhabitants are still much alarmed, lest they should be given up to the Kanabharis, who are not likely to escape without a heavy fine. The villages outside the city and the villages on the Argandul from Khoja Mulk to Panjawi are said to have been completely sacked. This is bad policy on the part of Amers, who would have been better to have sent off with the remnants of the Kanabharis, and to have sent the Kanabharis to the Amers himself has announced his intention of following in a few days. The damage done by looting in the city does not seem to have been very great, but the inhabitants are still much alarmed, lest they should be given up to the Kanabharis, who are not likely to escape without a heavy fine. The villages outside the city and the villages on the Argandul from Khoja Mulk to Panjawi are said to have been completely sacked. This is bad policy on the part of Amers, who would have been better to have sent off with the remnants of the Kanabharis, and to have sent the Kanabharis to the Amers himself has announced his intention of following in a few days. 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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., and the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the Far East generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (and references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), and also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper, as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume, alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been sent on foot as a review, where it is a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the object of which is to give a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judged by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Collegium Review*. The great degree of attention which has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication, and contributions of much interest and value, as is now provided extremely desirable; and the *China Review* is a most welcome addition to the list of periodicals which are to be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is not so seldomly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first and second numbers of the *China Review*. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-lecturer of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowring, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINA MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the *first Chinese newspaper* ever published under purely native direction, and its chief support is derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The project, having been entered upon with the most able assistance from the various Presses in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description, conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone, is almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it concerns every day that it is given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it carries editorial, with local, shipping, and commercial news and advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMERCIAL AGENT.

11, Cannon's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

Other Colonial Presses supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Paper, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers required at the office are supplied—*Alack for the Transport of Advertisements and the Public.*

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Luisiano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

R. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKELL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pulverney Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts. Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 1.00
Three Coolies, 0.85
Two Coolies, 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, 1.50
Three Coolies, 1.20
Two Coolies, 1.00

To VICTORIA GATE (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 0.60
Three Coolies, 0.50
Two Coolies, 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, 1.00
Three Coolies, 0.85
Two Coolies, 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip Peak, 40 cts. each Coolie. (12 hours) Cap, 60 cts. each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cts.
Half day, 35 cts.
Day, 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 5 or 900

plains, per Day, 3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 5 or 900

plains, per Load, 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600

plains, per Day, 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600

plains, per Load, 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hsiao Boat of 100

plains, per Day, 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hsiao Boat of 100

plains, per Load, 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hsiao Boat of 100

plains, Half Day, 60

Sampan.

or Pulverney Boat, per Day, 1.00

One Hour, 50

Half-day, 10 cts. extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

PRINTER COPIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, 10 cts.
Half Day, 5 cts.
Three Hours, 3 cts.
One Hour, 1 cts.
Half Hour, 50 cts.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

WARNING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese).

WILKINSON'S BOOKS, for the use of Leaders and Guardians, can now be had at this Office. Price, 50 cts. China Mail Office.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the matter may be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or as Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied aunts, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for foreign Post Offices is limited to 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 2 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 3 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrador, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 10 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom, 10

Letters, None.

Newspapers, 25

Books & Patterns, 50

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

Letters, 30

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5

Books & Patterns, 5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

* Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via London, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

* All mail extra charge is made on delivery. There is no charge to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 10 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom, 10

Letters, None.

Newspapers, 25

Books & Patterns, 50

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

Letters, 30

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5

Books & Patterns, 5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

* Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via London, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

* All mail extra charge is made on delivery. There is no charge to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

LOCAL DELIVERY.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any work day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect is expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to address in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unattended, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packages.

5. The public is reminded that there is no such thing as "Post Paid" in Hongkong. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send mail valuable trifles through the Post. For Office Articles of Dress, Fashion Work, and similar presents are continually being returned, the sender having been paid the freight by cheque. No return can be made of such parcels of the value of Stamps collected before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Parcel Post between any of the following places in China or Japan, and well as to Malacca, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot wide, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 10 lbs. The parcels may be wholly closed, if they bear the special endorsement, "Parcel Post," and may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels indistinctly packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Vegetable, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or likely to become so, or offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard the general correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that is a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of double articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence, if the sender, by paying through the Post, the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong, immediately after the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or by neglect, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

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